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WILLS—VOID TRUSTS.—IN RE FAIR'S ESTATE, 68 Pac. 306 (Cal.).—*Held*, that a judicial decision invalidating a trust of real property created by will, will also avoid a good disposition of personal property closely united to it. Beatty, C. J., and Harrison, J., dissenting.

Generally the courts will uphold the valid portions of a will so far as possible. *Kennedy v. Hoy*, 105 N. Y. 134; *Cross v. U. S. T. Co.*, 131 N. Y. 339. But it has been held that this will not be done if contrary to the express provisions of the testator. *Roberts v. Cary*, 84 Hun. 328; *Kalish v. Kalish*, 59 N. E. 917.

ALUMNI NOTES.

'62.—Lyman B. Bunnell died suddenly of pneumonia, on Tuesday, March 18th, at his home, 317 West 136th St., New York.

'77.—Edward H. Rogers, John Q. Tillson, '93, and James E. Wheeler, '94, were the judges at the Wayland Prize Debate held in Hendrie Hall, April 24th,

'79.—Henry Roberts has been elected chairman of the Republican Town Committee of Hartford, Conn.

'80.—Edward B. Whitney addressed the American Social Science Association at Washington, April 23rd.

'86.—President Frank Strong of the University of Oregon was elected Chancellor of the University of Kansas, April 26, 1902. Dr. Strong has been at the head of the University of Oregon for three years and has had a very successful administration.

'92.—Samuel A. York has removed his law office from 157 Church Street to the First National Bank Building, 42 Church Street, New Haven.

'94.—Herbert W. Hamlin, of the Chicago Bar, was the attorney for the victorious litigants in the recent case decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, wherein the anti-trust law of Illinois was declared unconstitutional as class legislation.

'94.—James E. Wheeler was elected Alderman, from the First Ward, on the Democratic ticket in the New Haven City Election, April 15th.

'95.—William R. Begg has been elected Secretary of the Minnesota State Bar Association.

'95.—William H. Cable is Assistant Prosecuting Attorney in the Danbury City Court.

'96.—Robert S. Alexander is Assistant Judge of the City Court, Danbury, Conn.

'97.—Charles G. Morris has taken up his residence in Newtown, Conn., opening his office there on Saturdays, but otherwise retaining his office hours in New Haven where he has been since his graduation from the Yale Law School.

'97.—Benjamin I. Spock has removed his law office from 153 Church Street, to the Law Chambers, 179 Church Street, New Haven.

'98.—Samuel Peterson has been advanced from Instructor to Assistant Professor of Political and Social Science in the University of North Dakota.

'99.—Clarence A. Alexander has been appointed Private Secretary to Alfred G. Vanderbilt of New York.

'99.—In the recent New Haven City election, Samuel Hoyt was elected a Selectman on the Republican ticket.

'99.—George W. Skinner, Jr., has taken a half interest in the John S. Worthington Co., iron and steel merchants, 1528 Wayne street, Denver, Col.

BOOK REVIEWS.

American Bar Association. Transactions of the Twenty-Fourth Annual Meeting. Dando Printing and Publishing Co., Philadelphia.

Besides the minutes of the meeting and a list of the officers and members, there is an appendix, which contains a most able address by the President of the Bar Association, Edmund Wetmore, Esq. In this address he touches upon some of the most important legal questions of the day and discusses the more noteworthy changes in statutory law. Following this is an address by Charles E. Littlefield, Esq., on the "Insular Cases." He discusses his subject in a scholarly and comprehensive manner. In addition to these are addresses by prominent lawyers from different parts of the country. The reports of the several committees are also included.

O. A. D.

American Electrical Cases. Ed. by William W. Morrill. Vol. VII. 1897-1901. Albany: Matthew Bender, 1902. pp. 940.

The value of any book must be measured in some degree, at least, by the importance and the interest of the subject with which it deals. The cases here collected deal with an agent of essentially modern times. It was only some fifty years ago that the electro-magnetic telegraph was put in successful operation, while the age of the telephone, the electric light and the electric railroad is scarcely half that. And yet in this comparatively short time, these and other practical uses of electricity have become a subject of the greatest possible importance and interest not only to the world of business and of commerce but to the legal profession as well. Especially is this true of the United States. The capital invested to-day in the United States in telegraphy is over \$250,000,000, in telephony \$300,000,000, in electric lighting \$1,200,000,000, in electric railroads \$1,800,000,000, the grand total of all such investments reaching the enormous sum of \$3,975,000,000. As compared to Europe in 1900, the total electrical capacity available for all purposes in the United States was 2,000,000 kilowatts, while that of the former was 550,000. The significance of these figures is more apparent when it is remembered that our population is only about 70,000,000 while that of Europe is 350,000,000. Such figures as these are a fair indication of the tremendous importance of the subject here dealt with. And great as these industries have